

BRITISH TORIES EXPECT TO WIN THE ELECTIONS

Result May Be Affected by Fog and Rain or Moderates' Apathy

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 28.—The result of tomorrow's polling throughout Great Britain and Northern Ireland is proving as difficult to forecast as a year ago. In 1923 all the prophets were unforeshadowed. In 1924 most of them were right, but appear to agree that the Conservatives will greatly gain, and the Liberals substantially lose, and the Labor Party stand not far from where it was when Parliament dissolved. The real problem is whether the Conservatives will gain sufficiently to have a clear majority over the other two parties combined. Three hundred and eight members are needed to give a majority of one. The Conservatives require an additional 48 to reach the necessary number, and they believe they will get 60, a small majority, but they think efficient to enable them to do so. The Conservatives will gain, they are expected to come mainly from Lancashire and the west of England with the recovery of several London seats. Last year with some changes of victory in Scotland, the Conservatives had 138 and they expect to return with at least 210. Thus they would be in a minority of 408 against the other parties combined, and this is slightly worse than they anticipated. The Conservatives' hopes of a distinctly increased strength have been dampened by the closing of the Liberal and Conservative ranks. The Conservatives are in a number of constituencies which though in a minority they won last year because of the split of the opposing vote. Present indications are that the Liberals, instead of the 138 they had last time, may go back to very near the 117 they had in 1922. If they return from the country with 180, they will have reason, in the intricate conditions of this contest to be satisfied. Their main object now is to win back the country as a political unit, and a further temporary rebuff will not destroy their faith in the future. All these expectations, based on the latest constituent statistics, will be affected by the size of the total poll. If the moderate voters side this time with the Conservatives, that party will secure not merely a clear but a substantial majority. If they do not take the trouble to vote, the Conservatives will just win, but not sufficiently to do effective work. Fog or rain must affect the size of the poll, and apathy would be fatal to a substantial Conservative chance. And fog or rain must always be independent of the party machine, while apathy and moderation often go together.

Ex-Liberal Minister Makes Attack on Ramsay MacDonald

By Special Cable
GLASGOW, Oct. 28.—H. H. Asquith, at a packed meeting in Paisley, Scotland, attacked Ramsay MacDonald for his gross misjudgment of the situation. Whether or not the "Bolshie" letter proved genuine, the fact remained that the Foreign Office had replied on the assumption that it was genuine. Mr. Asquith said the former Prime Minister, must have had the document in his pocket throughout most of the campaign, while he was urging the treaty, and the loan. Mr. Asquith called the greatest mystery of his life had encountered in 40 years of public life and no document of such importance, he said, had ever been published without being discussed by the Cabinet. This much, he said was clear. If the letter is genuine then they know that a portion at least of the loan to Russia would be spent in fomenting a revolution in Great Britain. If the letter was not genuine, the treaty was broken almost before the ink was dry.

Lord Buckmaster also spoke as did Lady Bonham Carter. Across the street in another hall Mr. Mitchell, the Labor candidate with eloquence and sincerity proclaimed the Socialist ideal but was silent about Russia.

The outcome of the election in Paisley is being watched with absorbing interest, since the campaign is regarded as the most important in Great Britain. The Liberals on the whole are confident that they will retain his seat despite the vigorous opposition of Mr. Mitchell. The Liberals have carried this constituency since 1832, until last year, when the vote was split four ways. This time it is a straight fight between Liberalism and Labor.

J. H. Thomas Declares Government Will Not Resign

DERBY, Eng., Oct. 28.—(P.) The Colonial Secretary, J. H. Thomas, in a speech here today, said that the Labor Government would not resign as a result of the elections, asserting: "We will face Parliament with a King's Speech and in that he will set forth our policy, and then you will see about Nov. 24 what kind of a political game is being played."

There would be a very interesting political situation when the election was over, he continued. Those who knew the moves which were taking place and the maneuvering behind the scenes were waiting with great interest for about Nov. 24. Referring to the "political game," Mr. Thomas

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40 P. C. UNEMPLOYED ARE WITHOUT TRADE

Secondary Education Blamed That Neglects Workmen

EDINBURGH, Oct. 10 (Special Correspondence).—"Forty per cent of the unemployed are without trade," says a statement issued by the Edinburgh Trades Union Council. The statement is based on a survey of the unemployed in Edinburgh. It is stated that the majority of the unemployed are without trade, and that the secondary education system is to blame for this. The statement says that the secondary education system neglects the workmen, and that it is necessary to provide them with trade training. The statement also says that the unemployed are in a state of despair, and that it is necessary to provide them with work.

THOUSANDS FOR ARTS IN TOWNE BEQUESTS

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Henry R. Towne, chairman of the board and one of the founders of the City of New York Museum of Modern Art, has bequeathed the residue of an estate valued at \$1,000,000 to the Association for the Use and Maintenance of the City of New York. The will also left \$50,000 in trust for the Merchants' Association, and \$50,000 for the United Engineering Society. Large bequests also are made to relatives of Mr. Towne and to educational institutions.

Fine Stock Ranch For Sale in California

One of the most picturesque, completely equipped, well watered and improved stock and grain ranches in California. Located in the heart of the great Central Valley, about 100 miles from San Diego over a good road. The ranch covers over 200 acres, twenty-three miles of fence, twenty-five miles of water, and is well equipped with all modern conveniences. The ranch is situated in a beautiful country, and is a most desirable place for a family or for a business. The price is \$100,000.00. For further information, apply to B. Siegel & Co., 1234 Broadway, New York City.

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FRANCO-SPANISH AMITY FURTHERED

Historical Society Formed at Paris Luncheon

PARIS, Oct. 28.—A remarkable attempt to bring about closer relations between France and Spain was made today at Versailles, where a luncheon brought together representatives of the leading French families who have been associated with the discovery and development of the Franco-Spanish oil fields. The luncheon was presided over by the Duke of Orleans, and the object of the gathering was to found a historical society which will collect and preserve anything which reveals French origin.

UKRAINIANS SEEK HOME IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 21 (Special Correspondence).—A group of Ukrainians represented by Dr. Longin Chelchik has applied to the Mexican Department of the Interior for permission to migrate to this country and colonize a large tract of land. Reports to the Government estimate the colonists from Ukraine in Brazil at 200,000, besides 40,000 in Canada.

NEW MOVEMENT TOWARD RUSSIA PLEASES BORAH

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WOMEN'S WORK SURVEY CLEARS VOCATION ISSUE

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Protective Association to Be Formed in Eastern Section of State

ELECTRIC MILLS, Miss., Oct. 26 (Special Correspondence).—The East Mississippi Game and Fishing Club has issued a call for all landowners and interested persons to meet in Electric Mills on Saturday, Oct. 26, to organize a co-operative protective game association and establish a preserve.

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Santiago, New, Rich and Proud, a Representation of Chile

City, Founded in 1540, Today Boasts Many Fine Buildings, Parks and Avenues

By WALLACE THOMPSON

Santiago, Chile, is an expression of Chile, and yet it is not Chile, in the sense that Paris is France, for instance. Chile lies along more than 500 miles of the Pacific shore, and throughout that length the climate and the way of living, the cities and the country, vary from the latitude north of the north to the green-clad north of the south, with valleys and cities and industries intensely different and yet intensely Chilean. Few countries on this earth are more varied—not even the vast United States. And few countries are so intimately and intensely individual as Chile and the Chileans.

Their capital is charming and very beautiful. It is serene and self-contained, proudly itself. You like Santiago—everyone does. You like its narrow streets and its buildings, here French, here Spanish, here American, there a little old, and over there very new. For Santiago is modern. There are perhaps two ancient cities in the whole place—and there are dozens of concrete structures, climbing into the sky, 10, 15, 20 stories, and served by busy elevators and equipped with the usual slippery floors. The city is covered with beautiful public buildings, all new, all clean, and attractively parked and set forth. The art of reinforced concrete has reached heights of artistic charm far finer in Santiago than are easily found in New York or Chicago. Carved facades, elaborate architectural features, are carried out in this newest of building materials.

Santiago was founded long ago by Pedro de Valdivia who in 1540 crossed nearly a thousand miles of the tremendous and arid desert of northern Chile from Peru, and when he reached these beautiful valleys of central Chile named one the Valley of Paradise (Valparaiso) and that on which Santiago now stands Santiago de Nueva Estremadura, after that saint of New Spain from which he and his 150 doughty followers had come.

To appreciate Santiago you must climb the little hill of Santa Lucia, in the heart, now, of the modern city, and stand where Valdivia stood and look out over the beautiful plain of the east to the superb snow-capped Andes, rising like a curtain (much as the mountains rise behind Bogota, in Colombia, but here yet more beautifully) to the white summits of the eternal snows, and westward to the lower and yet beautiful hills of the coast range. The valley is 15 miles wide here, and yet it is as lovely a garden as eye could seek.

Santiago is a city of 500,000 people, with not only fine buildings but beautiful streets, in the center of the city, narrow and crowded with a happy, vivid life, but with vast avenues which, 250 feet wide, traverse the center of the city and into the suburbs for more than three miles. Shops line these streets, English and French and German and Chilean. The narrow sidewalks are filled from sidewalk to sidewalk nearly 8 o'clock (one dime at 8:30 in Santiago) with beautiful women of a Parisian "chic" and dignified men, and with plenty of the lower classes who are always busy and friendly.

Santiago is full of rare and genuine things. Just at the moment, for instance, it is probably the one city at 100,000 people in the world which has no street signs on the corners. You ask questions, and if you are a tourist and cannot ask, you hire a cab. And yet nobody complains, excepting myself, and the Chileans smile indulgently at me. There are no central heating systems in the houses here—none, literally. There are no gas heaters in one of the corner hotels, and in the beautiful Chilean homes are fireplaces. Yet Santiago is about the latitude of New York. In winter you wear heavy clothing in the house, and at night go to bed to keep warm, and no one (but me, again) complains. They tell the story, the Chileans themselves, of a Frenchman who came with letters of introduction, which he went to leave as he made his calls. At the first knock the host received him with his overcoat on. The Frenchman made only a brief stay, and went on to the next place. Here also the host had his overcoat, and the Frenchman hurried away. Finally, at the fourth call, yet again with an overcoat, the Frenchman spoke of his poor luck in finding everyone about to go out on the street. Whereat, his Chilean friend replied: "Ah, no, dear sir: we wear our

overcoats in the house, not on the street." Santiago has many brave sights, many great centers of amusement and of public activity. The Halls of Congress are very beautiful, the home of the President, which is also the home of the Mint, the Treasury, the Foreign Office and other departments, covers a great area, is a fine old building, which for some reason has ever an appearance of being new, so clean and fresh it is. It is here because nobody burns coal to make a smudge on the buildings. The Alameda is an imposing avenue, with monuments to the great of Chile's history. There are fine parks, one a beautiful boulevard along the edge of the Mapocho River, where the handsome Art Gallery is located and where the United States Embassy Building stands majestically. The educational "institutions," as one must call them, are housed in old buildings, not yet heavy with age, but with some of the colleges, as of engineering for instance, of the university in its fine modern structures as can be found in the world.

In a word, Santiago is new and rich and proud of every phase of its life. From the old cathedral to the handsome new post office, up the street to the favored restaurants and out into the poorer quarters where the cap of undyed wool ride in of piled-up skins—in all this Santiago is Chile. Yet not all of Chile, just the representation of Chile.

TESTIMONY INDICATES FALL SOUGHT SECRET

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 23 (AP)—Further testimony of Edward C. Finney, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, as to the alleged inclination of Albert B. Fall, formerly Secretary of the Interior, toward haste and secrecy in awarding the Elk Hills naval oil leases and contracts to the Pan-American Petroleum Company remained for today's session of the trial of the Government's suit to cancel those leases and contracts.

Mr. Finney yesterday testified that Mr. Fall grew impatient with delays in the Elk Hills lease negotiations and expressed a desire to wind up the Elk Hills transactions immediately. He also identified a letter from Mr. Fall to Edwin Denney, then Secretary of the Navy, in which Mr. Fall said, "I have instructed my office to give out nothing regarding these contracts."

STANFORD PROJECTS SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Oct. 23 (Special Correspondence)—Plans for a school of business administration, working on lines similar to the school at Harvard.

The idea was proposed by Herbert Hoover '25, Secretary of Commerce, and a trustee of the establishment of Stanford a graduate school of business administration, working on lines similar to the school at Harvard.

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IMMIGRATION LAWS LOCKED

Alien Leaving Wife Abroad
May Not Send for Her
Nor Get First Papers

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—By an "alien" looking at two laws a designer who comes to the United States leaving his wife in his native country may not send for her nor get first citizenship papers. According to the new laws, an immigrant who comes to the United States must first get his first citizenship papers. According to the new laws, an immigrant who comes to the United States must first get his first citizenship papers.

COAST GUARD GETS INITIAL SPEED BOAT

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The first of the 135 specially designed speed boats, equipped with radio and with three one-hundred mile an hour motors, to run down the coast guard here, and put into immediate operation. The boats are expected to be in operation before Christmas.

33 COLLEGES OFFER REAL ESTATE STUDY

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Real estate was made a subject of study in 33 colleges and universities this fall, it is announced by the National Association of Real Estate Boards here after a survey of the rapidly advancing educational interest in real estate. The association adds that in 215 cities courses in real estate practices are being offered.

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RAILROADS GAIN IN EFFICIENCY

Equipment Improvements
and Increased Capacity
Given as Reasons

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—During the period from 1915 to 1923, the passenger output of the railroads increased 20 per cent and the passenger mile output 31 per cent, the reported figures of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the efficiency of railroad performance, compiled under the supervision of Virgil L. Clift, chief economist of the Board. "During the same period, the number of man-hours of work and the moving this traffic by train and on other service employees increased only 5 per cent. In other words, the railroads in 1923 did 30 per cent more work with only 5 per cent more men of labor."

SCOUTING PRAISED BY SCHOOL OFFICIALS

Great Benefits Shown in Survey
of Activities

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—School officials of various states are showing a growing appreciation of the influence of Boy Scouts among pupils, as is evidenced in letters and reports recently received at the national headquarters in New York. In a copy of a communication sent to presidents of Parent-Teacher associations, William A. Quinn, superintendent of schools in Atlanta, Ga., says his inspection of the Boy Scout movement on the benefits to the boy later in life.

MEXICAN TOMATO EXPORTS GROWING

HERMOSILLO, Sonora, Mexico, Oct. 17 (Special Correspondence)—Fresh tomatoes at Christmastide, the specialty of the Nayarit, Sinaloa and Sonora vegetable and fruit growers, has become such an important export commodity that the Department of Industry and Commerce of the Mexican Government has sent E. C. Monteverde, inspector to report on the movement of tomatoes and fruits from the west coast to the United States.

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Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities

A Novel Home Industry

New York Special Correspondence

UNCLE SAM has only a limited number of home industries, for as soon as a home industry is recognized as a paying institution the American tendency is to move it into a factory. The lace industry of Porto Rico still clings to the home because of the climate and the preference of the women who have home duties to perform and slaves to respect. A New York woman invented "Flo, the flapper doll," a kind of American adaptation of a French stringless puppet, the popularity of which grew and grew until she moved her work into a loft which became a factory. Now another woman has taken her place among the home industry leaders, and already her skill vies with the versatile German women who send their homemade products to America in shiploads.

This newly arrived inventor-producer is Mrs. Virginia Pendleton, who lives in New York. There she makes bathing-suit carriers that have caught the public fancy as art novelties. Already this home industry threatens to follow the commercial paths of its predecessors.

Swimmers' Outfits

Shoppers who keep posted on the novelties in the best shops in Fifth Avenue have noticed the artistic duck which is designed in patent leather, lined with rubber and contains numerous pockets for such conveniences as comb, towel, purse and hairpins, and in the interior the bathing suit, which according to the mode is not very voluminous. On the back of the duck is a convenient handle for carrying it.

The duck idea was new a year ago last summer. This year a new design in the form of a fish was added to the production. The fish is made of black patent leather, is two feet long, is lined with rubber, and has pockets for various necessities. The decorations are in paint and fancy stitches.

"I had never earned any money in my life," explained Mrs. Pendleton, who is a mild and gentle person, untroubled and genial, as one who has no trade secrets to conceal. "I had no idea of making money out of my duck outfit for a swimmer. But in some way the completed design was shown to the buyer in the art department of a Fifth Avenue store, and it was invited to come at once for an important business appointment."

"How many could I make in a day? Alas, I could make one in a day. Hardly one for you see it must be complete and have pockets to hold comb and brush, soap, towel, hairpins, and purse. Then it must be embroidered and painted. From the Fifth Avenue store, which dressmakers claim take the most time. Hooks and snaps must be put on all the little pockets under the wings; it must be lined with rubber, and no stitches must show to indicate hurried carelessness."

Other Home Women Assist

"So I have had to cut out certain little portions of the duck to be made by other home workers, but even so, this is still a home industry. The duck must have round eyes and yellow bill, and finally the right kind of feet, along with other amphibious details. Initiative is required of me in order to market out the little sections of the duck, and tact is necessary to insure the arrival of the parts at the proper moment in time, they can be united in a time-saving manner, and with a system such as has been worked out in building operations. This experience has aided me to deliver my finished goods at the appointed time."

"The selling price? That is another story. If I were to receive for every duck and fish I make what the retail dealer receives, I should soon have a fine large income tax to pay. I realize that the minute my work goes into the factory it will lack the careful touches received in the home. Then it will also be correspondingly cheap in price. So while the duck and the fish linger in the art world as a novelty, they are exclusive and call for exclusive prices."

"Am I not afraid someone will steal my idea? No, for there is too much patience and pride involved in the work for it to tempt imitators. Besides, I am protected by a patent applied for, which is a danger signal to all purloiners in my particular field."

Scraps Create Novelties

"An interesting feature of my work is the way in which one thought unfolds to another. The first year I made my ducks I selected for the head and the wings a very beautiful color that could be found in webbing. So after cutting out the parts I had a quantity of clippings left. These I saved for a possible idea that would utilize them. One day the idea arrived. It said, 'Make a parrot, for you have all the colors.'"

"The parrot had to be studied out, and finally after a few experiments, I produced the bird. He seemed to me far more wonderful than the fish and the duck, and seals the buyer in the Fifth Avenue shop ordered and I could supply. So after making the ducks for summer markets I used what I had in the house to make the parrot for the winter sales. He is considered very ornamental for sun parlors and other bright protected places."

"I also had scraps of white velvet left from white velvet duck heads, and these I utilized for 'kitten slippers.' On the vamp of the slipper painter cut a kitten's face, and containing little pink silk-lined ears, and

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threaded in a few whiskers. The kitten thus occupying the slipper too did everything but mew. There is a great demand for the kitten slippers, far greater than I have been able to supply. While the manufacturers have copied the idea, yet the factory-made slippers look the part, and have so much appearance as my dainty little bed shoes."

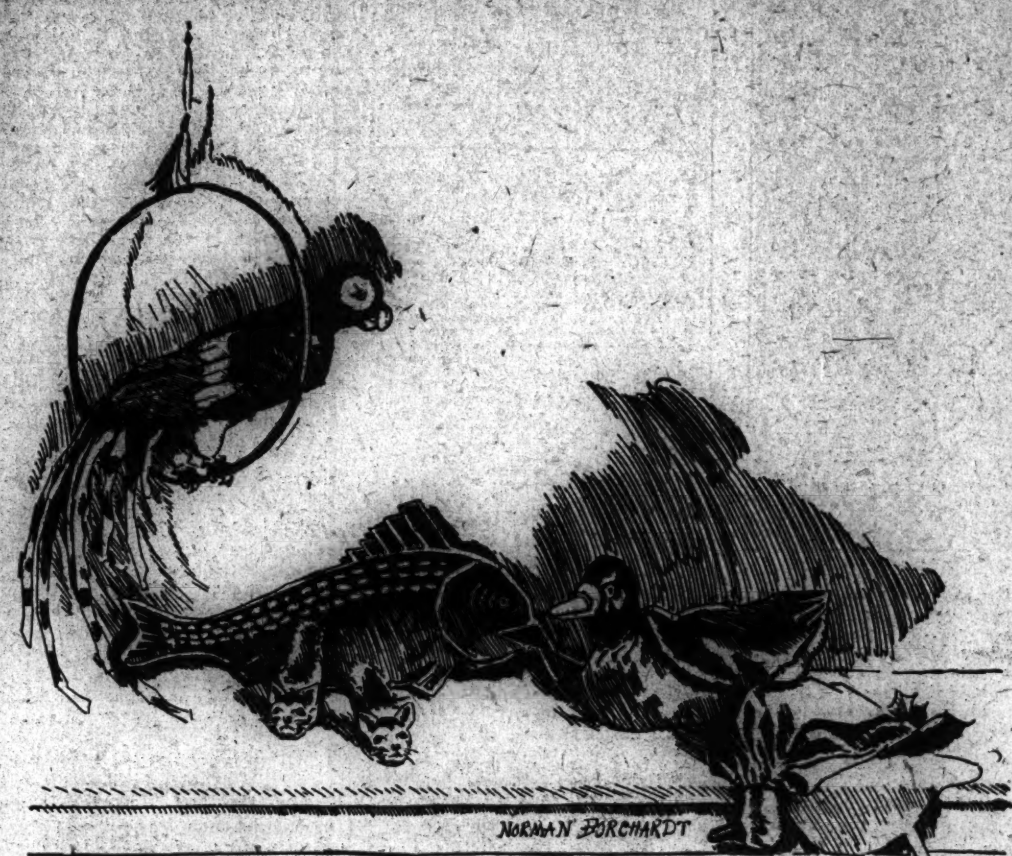
"Have I other ideas? Yes, two or three far more interesting than any I have yet developed. The new ones are so novel they have been a complete surprise to me. So I may yet be obliged to move my home industry into a factory, and turn out my commodities by the thousands. That is yet to be worked out. The needlework and the painting on the articles require skilled labor, and I should have to train people whose talents really it them to make more money than I could pay. So there would be an issue at once."

One more question to Mrs. Pendleton. How did she start?

"That is the most interesting part of the story," she confessed. "I put my first duck, a mere suggestion of

what the duck now is, into a woman's exchange. It sold, and I received a modest profit. This called for another duck, and then another. Finally I was sought out by a Fifth Avenue buyer, and my progress became there. It has served well for a woman who had never earned a penny in her life till she had become a grandmother."

All of which proves that the United States does have a few home industries, and also the truth of Emerson's idea that when a man builds a better mousetrap than anyone else, although he builds his hut in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door."



The Fish and Duck Are Swimmers' Bags Made of Patent Leather and Lined With Rubber, With Pockets to Hold Toilet Accessories, as is Indicated in the Reclining Bird. The Kitten Slippers Are Made of White Velvet and Pink Silk, and Do Everything a Kitten Should Except Purr. The Parrot, as Gay as Any Feathered Denizen of the Jungle, is a Favorite in Sun Parlors. They Are All Domestic Characters Made and Educated in a Home.

Women Invent Useful Household Appliances

London Special Correspondence

SEVERAL practical household appliances have recently been invented by women, some to save labor, others to insure greater efficiency or economy.

Mrs. W. A. Holt, who a year or so ago put a square saucepan on the market, has done extremely well with it. It is a great economist of gas as four 5-pans can be fitted close together over a single gas jet on a stove and be cooking at the same time. A little grid is also sold which can be placed over a gas ring with the four pans on it.

A second woman is just bringing out a frying-pan with a curved handle which should meet with success, for the long handle of the ordinary frying-pan is always in the way on the stove. The inventor says that the curved handle does not get too hot as one might imagine.

A very practical appliance, also designed by a woman, but not yet on sale is a grate to fit on the back of a gas stove with two detachable wings at the sides to protect the surrounding walls from grease splashes. It can be made in brass, copper, or tin and when not wanted, can be taken off and folded up like a screen or the wings alone can be removed.

People who use open coal grates often feel willing to have a good fire when time comes to go to bed, but a clever woman has thought herself of a scheme by which the hot coals can be taken upstairs in a small portable grate, in appearance like a double dust pan, the upper pan pierced with holes for ventilation and fitted with a cover for carrying. This can be placed just as it is in a bedroom grate, and in this way a kitchen fire when not wanted, after cooking the meal can be used for heating a bedroom.

A very simple little device is for a pudding cloth made to fit over the top of a basin when a pudding is being steamed or boiled. It has a strap of the material attached by which to lift the basin from the pan. Largely as a result of the efforts of the woman who invented it, this device has found an excellent sale since she launched it a year or so ago.

Another woman, who recently showed eight things at an exhibition of inventions, has brought out on a small scale a double frying-

pan divided down the center and one-half detachable. "I am inventing all the time," she said. "I thought of three things on the way to business this morning." A kettle with an inverted and weighted lid which does not fall off when the kettle is tipped up, is another of her ideas.

Among her other inventions, none of them manufactured on a large scale, are a stair brush with bristles in a triangular shape, so that they brush thoroughly the upright of the stairs and the angle. There is a can which can be placed over a vacuum cleaner, so that no dust flies about or goes over the edge of the stairs. A pal also is designed by her divided down the middle with two compartments, one for clean water and the other for rinsing the dirt. A second pal has a ventilated pocket at one side for keeping the scrubbing brush, and the lid of the pocket forms a soap dish.

The woman ascribes her desire to invent labor-saving apparatus to her having lived for many years in the United States. Two admirable ideas for which she has taken out patents are a small clothes-washing tank and a combined dinner-washing and plate washer. The washing tank she says she uses in her own bathroom for her children's laundry. It has two zinc-lined compartments with a wringer between them through which the garments are passed from the soapy water to the rinsing water. On the outer side of the second tank is another set of rollers for finally wringing the clothes before they pass into the basket placed below. The cover is fitted with a tap which can be turned into either compartment and has a flexible connection that may be attached to the cold or hot tap, attached to the cold or hot tap.

The dinner-wagon is a nice looking place of mahogany furniture on the top of which the crockery is placed for conveying to the dining table. After the meal the soiled dishes are put into the zinc-lined interior on either side of which are racks for plates. The wagon is then wheeled back into the kitchen and the tank filled with hot water and the plunger in the center is lifted and pressed down several times to create a wash to cleanse the plates.

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A Community Kitchen

SEVERAL years ago a woman in a small Ohio town unexpectedly found it necessary to make a living. There was an immediate need for this, therefore no time for training, and she seemed absolutely unqualified for any kind of work. The one thing she could do was to cook, but she had no distinctly technical knowledge of it. Since it was her only opening she leased a small shop, which had been used as a grocery in a residential section of the town and started what she called a "jam kitchen."

She began with jams and jellies, cakes and pastries, then added sandwiches and light lunches. Finally she acquired a chef and now she cooks anything from a boiled dinner to a wedding breakfast, and delivers it at the door of the client at any hour, hot and ready to serve.

Within the space of a year she built up a thriving business. Her prices are not excessive, but she caters principally to parties. Her things are always dainty and beautifully done, rather than substantial. Her success inspired another woman to start a similar kitchen.

This enterprising person was a farmer's wife, accustomed to preparing dinner for 20 or more people—men requiring hearty food. She began with dinners and pastries, and sought for her clientele women who worked outside of their homes; women left suddenly servantless and all those unable to prepare palatable food three times a day.

This community kitchen is a veritable blessing to the small town. When the residents began to calculate the cost of fuel and incidentals in their home kitchens, they discovered that the price of these meals prepared outside was almost the same as that for the same foods made ready in the bosom of the family. The community kitchen being able to buy in large quantities, could afford to sell at moderate prices, and having many patrons small profits on each dish amounted to a satisfactory sum.

The enterprise supplied a solution, too, of the servant problem, which in Ohio as elsewhere is a matter to be reckoned with. It is almost impossible for a woman living on a moderate income to find a servant who can be called upon or even fairly good. Consequently, people have moved into smaller houses and housework has been reduced to a minimum. With the necessity for cooking done away with, occurred a great emancipation from the need of hired assistance and servants became more trouble than they are worth. Thus, if one admits that the elimination of servant's wages from the household budget is the direct consequence of the community kitchen, the saving to householder who patronize the neighborhood cuisine is seen to be considerable. Moreover, in almost all cases families pay for better food than they did under the old regime. If all women cooked food "like mother used to bake," and were content to devote the time to it that "mother" did, the community kitchen would lose its value. Good food from her prac-

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Novelties in Tunic Blouses

UNBELTED frocks and tunic blouses, which by the way are almost dresses in themselves, are showing a marked tendency to get away from the tubelike appearance which they achieved during the last season. The latest imports show these tunics in seven-eighths or three-quarter lengths, which is the same proportion to the skirt length as that of the topcoat.

For the new season, however, there is the introduction of fullness into the tunics in such effects as tiered folds in straight or bias cuts, pleated flounces that may just finish the bottom of the skirt at the front only, or drapes of circular godets at the sides. All this fullness is introduced at the front or sides of the garments and

the back still remains a straight unbroken line. The short skirt is universal in Paris styles this season so that tunics allow just a bit of the skirt to peep from beneath their rather decorative lines and patterns. When the blouse or tunic is very ornate, which, by the way, is typical of many of those arriving from the French market, the black satin underskirt is most generally worn. However, there are many tunic types that are matched in color for the underskirt, even though the fabric may not be the same.

Very clever French tunics show the very narrow circular collar of the satin or crepe of which the blouse is made, with the front-closing buttoned closely down its entire length; at the sides circular pieces are set on the blouse, these pieces reaching just around the hips and hanging slightly longer than the tunic itself, although they are attached at each side and are distinctly a part of the tunic.

For the long-coat suits which are generally called the ensemble types, because the tunic blouse almost always accompanies them, there is nothing smarter for the autumn and winter than the tunic of contrasting color, sometimes just a shade lighter than the suit itself, or fashioned of a brilliantly contrasting color and fabric. White georgette crepe tunics of this type are used with extremely good effect in combination with black satin long-coat suits.

For the very dressy tunic the soft clinging lamé or metallic cloths are used and often the coat effect is chosen, the type, that is, which buttons from the little round or shawl neckline, right down to the bottom of the hem, and is generally made with the long tight coatlike sleeves. The woman who is clever with her needle can evolve any of the new tunic types, especially in novelty fabrics for these are much simpler for the average person to manipulate. Plain fabrics may be trimmed with beaded work which is placed almost exclusively around the bottom of the tunic.

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Hand Bags That Dazzle

A MUSEUM of bags, some one array which the doors of a new accessory store have just opened up for feminine investigation. Hundreds of thousands of bags and purses bloom on the many shelves and counters there. Rhinestone, maroon and cut steel, flowered tapestries, embossed leathers, and Chinese floral panels lend such a sparkle and gaiety to the corner that it resembles a jeweled garden.

After a visit to the "museum," a hand bag assumes an importance that questions its classification as a mere accessory. "Wear this with a dark suit—it will brighten it up," suggests a saleswoman who is showing one of the gayly-colored bags of the new Chinese influence. Then you know that if you do as she advises it will be your suit which is an accessory, never the bag!

This display is not for those of timid tastes. One must wear brightly colored bags, and especially in the case of the new Chinese influence, even the business purses, made of a new variety of shoe-calf, have for decoration straps or squares of bright red or other contrasting shades of leather on a background of navy blue, black or dark gray.

A few bags have a quiet, cameo-like beauty—such as the bag of navy blue moiré silk with a center medallion of many-colored flowers, and a pocket on a cream background. Some of the popular Abnissun importations, too, are interesting in a restful way. These, in the colors and type of scenery depicted, have the effect of an old tapestry, but in

stead of being woven, the entire surface—background as well as figures—are embroidered. Romantic settings, in languid summer gardens or white balconies by the sea are pictured in the dull colors and are more vivid threads of the gray-point as well. The latter style seems to adapt itself more to a larger size in which rhinestones of them approaching the dimensions of a market bag, although they are made of too good a quality of silk to justify such a comparison.

Bags of circular godets at the sides, a variety in ornamentation that gives them a price range from \$5 to \$15 to be seen. At one extreme is a rather plain style of serviceable material and at the other a full, pouch style with a sterling silver top, sparkling with bits of maroon, set in like a row of tiny jewels—giving a really exquisite effect. More dazzling than this, but with less appeal for many tastes, is a comparatively inexpensive line of bags in which rhinestones of all colors supply the brilliance.

The flat envelope purse in rather large sizes continues to hold its place in the business woman's wardrobe. Bags of this shape as well as a number of familiar styles with handles are made in an attractive leather for the autumn known as "amber alligator." Tailored purses, described as "Suède hand-books" also are available in the softer leathers in nearly all colors, frequently with bakelite trimming.

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McPherson's

C. Parker McPherson

THE HOME FORUM

The Admirable Crichton in Italy

The West Wind Calling

Heaven at Hand

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE words "Admirable Crichton" have so passed into the realm of literary phraseology, that it comes almost as a surprise when, by some sudden associating reference, one is reminded of the active traveler and adventurer of this youthful scholar in Italy, and comes to connect him with the scenes and cities that one knows today.

Born in 1840, at Ellock in Dumfriesshire, and educated at St. Andrews under George Buchanan, young James Crichton, with his learned honors thick upon him, left Scotland for the Continent at the age of seventeen, and after two years in the army of Henry IV. of France, that third son of Catherine de' Medici whom we seem to know so intimately from the pages of Dumas, with his friend and teacher, the enchanting Chiochi, proceeded into Italy, reaching Genoa in 1878.

His arrival here, by sea, was not of the happiest, but escaping from the tempest on the Genoese coast, he was led before the reigning Doge of the Republic, Gian Battista Gentile, who offered him munificent hospitality to the gifted young Scot, whose reputation for learning seems already to have reached Genoa from France, where he had spent a part of his time at the College of Navarre, and trace of him has been found as "Messire Crichtone l'Anglois Bachelier erudit et moult brave."

At Genoa he was honored with an invitation to deliver the oration before the Assembly of the Senate in the hall of the Great Council of the Ducal Palace on the occasion of the election of magistrato, July 1, 1879, when doubtless all the most illustrious personalities of the city, and all the most beautiful of the Genoese ladies would be present to hear the nineteen-year-old scholar.

The oration was evidently planned to gratify the hospitable Genoese, since it lauded their institutions and great men, compared the history of the Republic with that of the greatest republics of old times; accentuated their good fortune in being governed by doges who were elected by the will of the people instead of succeeding by hereditary right; and finally exhorted them to contend and co-operate so that they might attain to the highest destinies under the direction of the limitless power of God.

After this, leaving the best of impressions behind him, the young man, hot in the pursuit of art and letters, took his way toward Venice, since there and in some of the neighboring courts such studies could be most favorably pursued.

On his arrival at Venice, however, he found himself unfortunately, like many a traveler before him, without means, and was reduced to the prosaic necessity of replenishing his purse, presenting himself to the end, before Aldo Manuzio, descendant of the founder of the famous Aldine Press, with a Latin poem, in which, in choice and philosophical style, he extolled the city and its past, and before the Council of Ten which, after eulogizing the young scholar, decreed that "in view of the grave

vicissitudes in which that learned youth found himself, there should be granted him from the public funds a hundred golden crowns."

In this memorial, which is preserved in the Venetian archives, it is recorded that he knew ten languages perfectly: Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldean, Spanish, Flemish, English, German, and Arabic; that he was "versed in . . . philosophy," and having held an honorable military position in France, was also expert in arms and military discipline.

Voice at that period must have been an especially congenial environment for the young scholar, and he doubtless was one of the learned men who frequented the Aldine library where so many learned books were being collected and published, and perhaps took part in the work; anyhow, we are told that Aldo Manuzio esteemed Crichton so highly that he dedicated to him, with high praise, his Commentary on the Paradoxes of Cicero.

From Venice young Crichton was very naturally summoned to the neighboring town of Padua, that ancient center of learning, was nominated honorary doctor of the university there, and displayed with the most erudite men of the day. Among those whose acquaintance he made in Padua was the eminent logician Sperone Speroni, who, discovering an Italian origin for the Crichton family, which he asserted, had migrated to Scotland in remote times and changed the name of Critonio to its present form, saluted the descendant of those ancient emigrants with the words, "The land which first gave birth to that race now salutes thee, joyous at thy return."

From Padua James Crichton passed on to Mantua, at the invitation of the Duke Gonzaga, who desired so great an ornament for his brilliant court; and here again the young Scotsman's beauty and learning won him universal admiration and esteem.

His story closes before he had attained to twenty-five years, but mere length of days could have meant little to a being of such extraordinary gifts, who had crowded into his brief span more learning than most scholars achieve in threescore years and ten. In recent years one of his descendants, Mr. Douglas Crichton, has placed a tablet to his memory in the church of St. Simone in that city.

Cavaliere Stefano Davari, director of the Mantuan Archives, has found some interesting documents relating to Crichton's sojourn in that city; and an article giving much information upon his life in Italy was published not long since in the Italian "Lettera" by Bice Pareto Magliano.

The title of "Admirable" seems to have been first applied to Crichton by John Johnston in his "Heroes of Scotland" (1803), but it was Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromarty, who rendered it widely known in his "Discovery of a Most Exquisite Jewel" (1853).

D. N. L.

Pickwick Begins

On March 31, 1836, was issued the first monthly number of The Pickwick Papers of the Pickwick Club, edited by Bos. The said Bos (age four and twenty) had already put forth, in two volumes, a collection of sketches, illustrative of everyday life and everyday people; his name was beginning to be recognized by readers in search of entertainment, and to excite the attention of pre-eminence publishers. A newly established firm, Messrs. Chapman & Hall, had suggested to him that he should supply facsimile letters to accompany a series of plates by the artist Seymour, their subject the adventures of a club of Cockney sportsmen; and the young author had accepted the suggestion in a modified form—he was to accompany the leading artist instead of following him. Thus the Cockney Club became an association for the study of things in general, one alone of its members, Mr. Winkle, figuring as a comic sportsman.

Pickwick ran through twenty numbers. Of the first part, four hundred copies were prepared; of the fifth part, four hundred. Bos, not unnaturally, gave the work of parliamentary reporter, by which hitherto he had lived, and devoted himself to the career of letters.

He came into existence as an English classic—a book representative of its age, exhibiting the life and the ideals of an important class of English folk, on the threshold of the Victorian era. Work so original, of course, excited prejudice in some quarters. The editor of the Sydney Smith (a man not deficient in humor) had the "held out against" Bos as long as possible, even unto the days of Nickleby, and there must have been many who held out longer. Bos was by such persons deemed vulgar, an objection still heard in our own time from readers unable to distinguish between vulgarity of subject and of treatment. Let us remember that, in the years 1836-7, standard fiction was represented by Bulwer and Disraeli; the drawing-room talked of Rensel and Ernest Maltravers of Henrietta Temple, and Voltaire. But admirers grew to a multitude, and the best chance of achieving what is known as immortality.

No essay in fiction ever gave more incontestable assurance of genius. For the charm of style, adroitness in story-telling, the gift of observation and of acumen, these are all subservient to that imaginative vigor which through language fashions a human being, and induces him to identify as unmistakable as that of our living acquaintances. Were it only by the figures of Sam and Tony Weller, Dickens would in this book have proved himself a born master in the art of fiction. Let this be kept in view when the standing in literature is debated. George Gissing, in "Critical Studies of the Works of Charles Dickens,"

Here in the town, from the naked boughs, the last of the leaves are falling. Edging, whirling, dancing down, with the wind at play. And we who, walking the city's ways, yet have heard the west wind calling. Turn to thought, from the jostling crowds, to where columns gray—Columns of smooth-stemmed stately beech—are touched to a shining splendor. And summer fields to the autumn sun in a sudden glad surrender. And beauty and wonder walk the woods, on an autumn day!

Here in the Park, where the early dusk under the trees is creeping. Little gray columns of smoke are rising, and tongues of flame. Out from the bonfire's glowing heart are twisting, falling, leaping! And children dance round the flickering fire—it is all a game!

And the sharp sweet scent of the burning leaves is a voice from childhood calling. We are only eight—and nurse says it is late—but the leaves are falling, falling—And memory opens a golden door in a beechwood frame!

We who have felt the lure of the woods and have heard the west wind calling. Walked the hills in the summer's heat, and in winter's rain—Thrilled to the sight of the new turned plough—watched the straining horses hauling. The giant logs over sodden ways on some upland plain—We shall not fall when the message comes; still when the west wind calls. Forth from the crowded city ways, from the sheltering city walls. To the woods aflame with their autumn fires, we will fare again. D. B. S.

Rangitoto, New Zealand

The Singer in the Rain

Rain in the country is fortunately not without a song. Outside, sitting from wall to bush, from bush to railing, and from railing to a low branch on the horse-chestnut is a robin. He is the only member of the feathered clans in song. Daffy he lifts snatches of his gentle subdued music. Balm to the soul makes no difference. To be an autumn singer, making music in the year's fall, is his appointed and gladsome task.

The phloxes are still in flower, the lupins are blooming a second time, though less impressively; the ramblers roses, over the porch which a month ago were a crimson glory, are withered. The birds that made manifold music about the house are gone. Such is the season when robin brings his music to our door.

Autumn would be poorer without his song. There is something so friendly and reassuring in it. I do not profess to understand all he is trying to say or all he has to teach. But I go repeatedly to my window to watch him and to listen to his cheery music, set to the rain's accompaniment.

In case any should imagine that robins are a trivial interest, let only for dreamers and sentimentalists, I can at least claim to be in good company—the company of Martin Luther. A fairly robust and manly being, certainly no mere dreaming sentimentalist.

Singing to the Swans

Wild swans are the most mysterious and beautiful of birds. . . . Last summer a rumor reached us that two of these stately and dazzling birds—a fairy prince and princess spell-bound—had settled in a lake to the northeast. I did not believe this rumor until I saw with my own eyes, for wild swans are rare in our country, and a lack of knowledge may confuse them with pelican, but one dusk I came to the lake through a gap in the hills, and saw the bride and bridegroom floating in the still, moon-colored water—translucent spots of whiteness in waters the color of the flamingo's breast and the color of the wings of the oriole. I think they must have chosen the lake deliberately, for it is a lake that resembles a primitive Italian background, with round hills where saints could have set up chapels, and clumps of spruce and fir that resemble cypresses.

In the dusk I turned my horses loose, the swans, hearing the bells, stopped in their occult, imperceptible swimming and craned their necks and floated near to the shore. The bells, thinking and huddled, seemed to enchant them. Until darkness blotted them out we could see them swimming to and fro, and at sunrise they were still there.

In the saffron twilight of a gathering thunder storm, my wife and I, the following afternoon, peered an ancient raft we had found across the lake. I was whispering and singing, and the swans, hearing a new sound, consulted together and followed us. They make no move without first turning their heads and staring questioningly at each other, and in the end it is the woman, I think, who decides. When we came near to the other shore we stopped pulling and began to talk. The swans lost interest, as I had to sing to them again. Then they came closer and circled about us. I sang "Lohengrin" and they apparently appreciated the compliment. The storm was drawing nearer. The afternoon grew unpleasantly quiet. There came a great splash to the right and left of us and we saw the heads of two beavers swimming. . . . We seemed caught up in a spell of the forests, and of water and of hills, and of the emptiness before storm, when instead of creatures dressed and fed from the sea from the part of the island far from the harbor, entrance has Rangitoto Beacon built on it. From a height of sixty-eight feet above sea level this light sends out its intermittent beams during the hours of darkness to ships within twelve miles of the island.

A Friday Evening

Just a few steps away from Union Square and only a moment's walk from the office, on East Fifth Street, stood Mr. Glider's picturesque Old-World home. At least it was like an Old-World home to a romantic young person who thought he was a poet, wondering half enviously as he satly sought for a home for himself, by what great good fortune Mr. Glider had chanced upon the most interesting house in the whole city. A low three-storied house, with a green-enameled door opening nearly level with its flagged

walk, with a low, windowed casement taking up the whole remaining front of the ground floor, and with bas-reliefs of two of the Glider children set in the wall of an upper story, one felt, as he gazed through the grating of the iron gateway, that this was the only break in the high, protecting street fence, as though he had chanced upon a bit of old Chelsea, in London. From the gate to the greenhouse door ran a flagged walk for possibly seventy feet, with a bit of green turf on one side, a high, unwindable building on the other. One touched a button in the iron framework of the gateway, and almost immediately a click of the latch gave notice that one might pass. Entering the door a moment later, one saw a large nearly square room, with a pleasant fireplace in the rear, and near it a large table, littered, the first time I saw it, with books and proof. Low bookcases were built in the walls, and on the west side a simple stairway ran up to the next story, with plain rail and balusters, painted green, if I remember aright.

There I met Mr. Glider when we first talked over my coming to the office, and there in the following autumn I came down for my introduction to the famous Friday evenings of the Gliders. Mr. Glider's memory. How far away it all seems now, yet how strangely clear! Mrs. Glider . . . sitting calmly knitting, yet unobtrusively the guiding hostess and center of the general talk, something almost birdlike in his activity; Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, tall, stately, with ruddy hair, and beautiful.

George Parsons Lathrop had been the assistant editor of "The Atlantic" when Mr. Howells was the editor, and three or four years before the magazine had accepted some verses of mine. That evening Lathrop told me that he had brought them to the attention of Mr. Howells. He had never understood Mr. Howells's tests of availability in poems, he confessed; he thought them erratic and not understandable.

I had come into town for the night, and I was late in getting to bed, for I could not sleep, being mentally excited by an evening that seemed like the part of a chapter right out of Peppys. Literary gossip was not so likely to get into print at that day as it is now, and indeed had been at an earlier time in the city, and being, as I say, too excited to sleep, I walked all the long way down Broadway, dark and deserted at that hour. I came to the Battery, where I lingered awhile to look out at the lights on the river and then walked back in the early dawn, and "so home and to bed." One it seems, cannot speak of Peppys without quoting that last phrase—L. Frank Toker, in "The Joys and Tribulations of an Editor."

Promise

Have you noticed how the buoyant, unassuming frankness of summer has given place to a quiet reserve in the paths of autumn? Look now! Through all the breadth of this exquisite perspective there is an uncommunicative politeness. See how the snail's pace awakens desires

HOW startling to the hosts of Hebrews who came to hear him must have sounded the call of John the Baptist, "Repent ye for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." Heaven at hand! Probably the Baptist did not realize either the true meaning or the full significance of his words. At least he did not verify and substantiate his proclamation with practical proofs, as did Jesus, whose advent he announced. Jesus evidently believed, however, that such proofs would make an appeal to John; for when he was questioned as to his Messiahship by messengers sent of John, his reply was simply, "Go and show John again those things which ye do hear and see: the blind receive their sight, and the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, and the deaf hear, the dead are raised up, and the poor have the gospel preached to them." In this connection it is of more than passing interest to note that, according to Matthew, the first of Jesus' preaching in his public ministry was practically a reiteration of John's words, "Repent: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand."

It is quite evident that the announcement of the presence of the kingdom of heaven and the healing works wrought by him were closely, —yes, inevitably—associated in Jesus' thought, as they were later in that of his disciples; for "they went forth, and preached every where, the Lord working with them, and confirming the word with signs following." This, however, did not accord with the theological thought of that time; for, apparently, the religious teaching and belief was to the effect that heaven was a place whose wonders and beauty were to be known by material evidence. —In answering a question as to the kingdom of God, Jesus said, with the evident intention of correcting this popular misconception, "The kingdom of God cometh not with observation: neither shall they say, Lo here! or, lo there! For, behold, the kingdom of God is within you."

To Christ Jesus the kingdom of God or the kingdom of heaven presented nothing fanciful, imaginative, conjectural, or mysterious. A kingdom, simply speaking, is a government; and so, to our Master the kingdom of God meant nothing other than the government of God, which naturally signified the kingdom of heaven. Jesus knew that because God is ever present Life, Truth, and Love, He—God—is the only active influence, the only reality, and the sole governing law, creating and law-enforcing divine Principle. Jesus, in his spiritual premise, nullified every so-called material law, healed sickness of every description, annulled the condemning curse of sin

with the blessing of true forgiveness, and overcame death. Truly his were no idle words, "The kingdom of heaven is at hand."

During the first three centuries of the Christian era the followers of Christ Jesus appreciated their Master's words and example to such an extent that they, too, proved that "the kingdom of heaven is at hand" by healing the sick and even raising the dead through prayer. But the beclouding effects of materialistic teaching and living later served to cut men off from the sense of God as "a very present help in trouble," as the Psalmist proclaimed; and again the false theological teaching and belief pointed to a far-off, post-mortem, and problematical heaven.

Christ Jesus' conviction that good alone is inevitable led him to promise and prophesy the advent of the Comforter, "the Spirit of truth," of which he said, "He shall teach you all things, and bring all things to your remembrance, whatsoever I have said unto you." In 1864 a New England woman, of intense spiritual interests and desires perceived this "Spirit of truth," at first faintly, but convincingly, in her own restoration to health by means of acknowledged spiritual power. The three years following her healing were spent by this pure-minded woman, Mary Baker Eddy, in prayerful study of the Bible. All things that Christ Jesus had said were not only brought to her remembrance, as he had promised, but were so illumined by spiritual understanding that she was able, under divine direction, to demonstrate as well as state and explain, in her book "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the exact, provable facts about God and His laws of harmony, perfection, peace, and power.

Because "God is no respecter of persons," and because His Christ is "the same yesterday, and to day, and for ever," as the Bible states, it must follow that "the kingdom of heaven is at hand" now, even as it was declared and demonstrated to be by Christ Jesus. Surely Christian Science is the Comforter of promise, because by means of the applied understanding of its teachings the kingdom of heaven has been realized as being at hand by unnumbered hosts, who have had the same signs given them which were recounted by Christ Jesus to John's messengers. These grateful hosts have proved, in a degree at least, the verity of Mrs. Eddy's definition of the kingdom of heaven as given on page 590 of Science and Health, where she states it to be "the reign of harmony in divine Science; the realm of unerring, eternal, and omnipotent Mind; the atmosphere of Spirit, where Soul is supreme."

of brilliancy veiled in purple and how the moment of shadow draws down a gray shutter of glaucescence on the scene. A hushed whisper stirs the browning fields and stirs the warm pattern of their carpet fades day by day under a gentle, contemplative sun.

The wind that sang softly all day in the flower garden now briskly shepherds fleecy scurrying clouds to some unknown fold or stirs the heavens to a dappled foam of blue and white unlike the smiling, confiding skies of June. The stream seems to be going somewhere, wearing a look of impressive haste that one did not observe when August drank deeply of its reed-bordered waters.

Busy too is this colorful season, garbed like a gypsy in shimmering gold; like a gypsy it travels the highway of the world but, quite unlike its care-free prototype, it reaps and garners with faithful impartiality. With tireless sincerity it lays petals and blades and leaf-children about the roots of tree and shrub; it heaps their enrichment upon the soil of field and orchard. We have guessed, perhaps, the reason for the air of sober responsibility underlying the gala outward appearance of autumn. Does it not, like a good gardener, look to the heritage of a future season when the young bud shall again unfurl its green wonder of May?

Great work is this, a wide philanthropy that succors and shields the humblest and the proudest. It knows, apparently, where it has tucked this little seed and that has already they will elect when the chilling dawn of winter is tufted deep over all.

Who says the fall time is a period of despondence? No cherished treasure of its vast out-of-doors but shall be stored away for future bloom and brilliancy in true housewifely fashion. Let us enjoy the frost etchings on pane and pillar—they are always exquisite and baffling—let us enjoy the handwork of winter, for autumn is a faithful warden and the visible universe of bud and leaf and branch is well safeguarded from the biting cold. We have its true promise and it has never broken faith.

The Little Gel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The little gel, She pass 'long the street. (Foolishness trying to tell How dainty an sweet.) When I say "How do?" She smile an' say "Howay" too. With her voice like a bell. Like a silvery bell. Like the littlest silvery bell. (Hush, words! For you never could tell.)

Ain't a bud in the bower, Not a flower; Ner a bird on the wing, Not a thing. At 'o gentle an' gay. Every way. As that little gel.

Douglas Hurn.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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NEW TERMS FOR HOCKEY LEADERS

Elect Haddock for Two Years—Eastern Division Still Unbalanced

While many improvements and changes were adopted by the officials much to be desired in the formation of the eastern division was left undone by the delegates who are now on their way home from the fifth annual meeting of the United States Amateur Hockey Association which closed late yesterday at the Boston Athletic Association. Those returning west are exceedingly

With the resumption of business in the city on Tuesday, the preliminary election of officers was completed, with a new period of time to serve. The first vice-president two years, second vice-president one year, secretary-president one year, treasurer one year, the executive committee to be appointed by the president, one year each, and the committee on resolutions, committee by election, two years each, and two members of the committee three years each. All members served one year.

Madcock Re-elected

S. H. Madcock of Pittsburgh, G. V. Brown of Detroit, and J. C. Schooley of Boston were re-elected candidates. First vice-president and secretary-treasurer were elected for two years. The said of St. Paul was elected second vice-president. T. J. Kanaly, Boston; J. C. Brown, Detroit; and J. J. Haggart, Minneapolis, and W. G. Haggart, Duluth, were elected to the executive committee for one year. The said of St. Paul was elected to serve, Kanaly and Haggart were elected to serve.

Finding no better solution for the present relations with the Canadian Association, the U. S. A. has passed a resolution to offer compensation to those across the border on the reasonable rule for players migrating. Consensus was reached that the players where they are to play by Aug. 1, while the present United States ruling is that they must be in the U. S. before being agreed upon Sept. 1 as the medium for compromise which will be offered.

An additional change in the playing conditions inserts in rule 11 that throwing a stick to interfere with a play will be considered a foul and be punished by a five-minute penalty.

The western division will, for another year at least, be made up of the teams from Seattle, Portland, Vancouver, St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Eveleth, Cleveland and Duluth. The western

The eastern division makeup is something off from their last year and scant attention or co-operation is being given it by the league officials. The Boston Athletic Club in Boston, the Boston Athletic Association, Boston Hockey Club and Maple A. A.

Manager Brown of the Boston Arena was informal spokesman for Providence and Philadelphia, both clubs desiring to enter teams in the competition.

Represented by Col. J. W. Hammond and T. A. Sancier, desired recognition, the Philadelphia Y. M. C. A. was asked for this year, while Hammond, speaking for G. L. Rickard, wanted some assurance from the association of a team for the next year. Rickard's basis of having purchased real estate to the extent of \$2,500,000 in the three years.

Providence stated that it had a team

assembled now and wanted to play in the Boston Arena this winter and that it would be a risk to have him near Saucier. Claims to have made arrangements with "Iceland" in New York for Monday nights at 8 o'clock and Wednesday nights at 8 o'clock. His proposition was presented to the executive committee of G. V. Brown and J. E. Sheridan.

Niagara Falls and Detroit applied for membership and although it was not granted they were voted the assurance of the Association's co-operation and aid until such time as they will be able to present to enter into league competition.

New York Uncertain

With New York still in question, the eastern division will comprise three teams in Boston, one in Providence and one in New York. The schedule of Brown and Sheridan are the schedule

committee for the east and both eastern and western play is to start Dec. 1. The season will be announced not later than Nov. 5.

Norman Walker, member of the St. Nicholas Hockey Club of New York, said that the National Hockey Association by the league to play exhibition games this year with the purpose of re-entering the league next year. Walker intimated that the exhibition games would be played in the Brooklyn Rink, in which he has been given practice dates.

The reformation of the Nicks will be the first addition to the east, for it is one of the oldest hockey organizations and was always a prominent figure on the ice in years past. Walker said that he was confident he was assured of bringing together Japhie Holmes, one of the best goalies Harvard ever had; G. C. Walker, Norman's brother; and John M. O'Hearn, Yale captain last year. P. Howell, Yale Gerbig, indi-

vidual star of Princeton last year; R. B. Hall, Dartmouth College football and hockey star, who will complete his education at that college before the winter sets in. These, with other college players, will make a formidable aggregation once they start playing together.

Saulder did not definitely announce any players but said he believed O'Hearn and Van Gerbig would play

The western situation is far more concrete and representatives of every team attended excepting Cleveland. All four teams are in the same position. Teams would be stronger this year than last. Minneapolis and Duluth will have artificial ice plants in new rinks which leave St. Paul and the only teams with natural ice conditions.

GOLF PLAYED AT NIGHT

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y., Oct. 28
Golf was successfully played after dark here last night. The 18-hole course was illuminated by 800,000 candle-power searchlight, said to be the largest in the world, and other powerful lights.

Eugene Garment, former professional champion, conducted the exhibition as a favor to the city of the annual convention of the Illuminating Engineers So-

aimed down the 246-yard railway to the first green, 100 feet below. The 400,000-candle-power lamp was on a motor truck, which rode up the incline on the side. All down the course the trees had been illuminated with hidden lamps and reflectors.

PROBLEM NO. 621

By J. G. Nix

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 622

By Lennox F. Beach

Springfield, Mass.

Original: composed especially for
The Christian Science Monitor.

If 35... R-Rch: 36 R-R. Mate in 2.

36 R-Rch, winning at least a pawn.

37 R-QP. Kt1-B3. Q-K5. Q-K5.

38 P-QK1: Kt1-Q3. R-Q. R-P.

Further weakening his pawn line. If instead, P-B3 might have been assayed.

39 R-Q. R-B3. R-B3.

40 P-QR31. R-Q7. Kt1(K1):41.

39 B-K7. R-B3. R-B7.

One of Black's pawns on the Queen's side must go, after which the odds are all in favor of White.

41 B-B4. R-B3. Kt1-K1. P-B3.

42 B-K3. R-QB37. B-K14.

39 R-R7. Kt1-K4. B-B7-Q.

"Spider-like," White takes his full time in making the capture, knowing well, prey cannot escape.

40... R-Kt1: R-QRP. K-C1.

If 40... R-Kt1, then White rook takes him up completely with 40 R-Bch, followed by P-QK1.

40 B-B5. Kt1-B4:43. B-B7ch. K-B3.

41 R-B5. R-K4. K-B3.

42 R-Bch. K-K1.

After this there is little use in further resistance—not at all. Dr. LaSalle.

44... R-Q47. R-Pfch. K-B3.

45 R-B4. Kt1-P4. B-B2. R-B3.

46 R-B4. R-B3. B-B3.

To exchange Rooks would be equal, futile.

50 B-B5. Kt1-B5:1. B-K4. Resigns.


supported by the Rook and Bishop the two connected passed pawns were now march straight on to victory.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 — The first team matches of the 1924-25 squash tennis season, the opening of the C team championship, established for the first time this season, resulted in victories for the older clubs for the most part, though there was one exception, the Gramercy Park Club of the festival.

P-K14	R-K15	Athletic Club, 4 to 2; on its home court.
P-K13	R-R8	Twelve clubs have joined the league since their last meeting, and four of them having never competed in the intercollegiate prior to this appearance. Of these, Princeton Club made the best showing, winning every match from Heights Cagwin Club, which dropped back from Class A to Class B last season. Yale Club dropped only one match against the Fraternities Club, while Harvard
P-R15	P-K15	P-R15
P-K14ch	P-K15	P-R15
P-R13	P-R14	P-K-B4

Black & White



Park winners, all of them pupils
S. J. Peron, professional champion for
many years, were J. A. Rauch, L.
Baker, A. L. Noel and W. G. Barlow
and all made an impressive showing
considering their lack of experience
interclub play.

**U. S. STARS WINNING
ON MEXICAN COURT**

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 28 — The American lawn tennis stars competing in the International tournament at the Reforma-Athletic Club here completed the third elimination round yesterday without having a single defeat chalked against them in any of the four divisions of play.

The American participants include Vincent Richards, H. O. Q. and R.

The New York tournament in which he finished second to Dr. Lasker, is noted as expressing himself as follows:

That Dr. Lasker's success was due more to the failure of the modern chess players than to the former champion's improved play.

That Dr. Lasker, if anything, played below his past form, displayed in their match at Cuba.

That he, himself, did better than he had been in the former tournament.

Kingsey, Ray Casey, Mrs. Louise Dingley and the Misses M. K. Browne and L. L. Mumford of Boston.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

with business cards which required much attention.

That he is willing and even prefers to relinquish the championship to a real worthy young man, but does not want to see the advent of chess, as Dr. Lasker, should again hold it.

That he believes he would beat Dr. Lasker in a return match, perhaps even in 1921, and thinks Dr. Lasker feels the same way.

Frank P. Tucker, Albany, N. Y.
Mrs. Mattie E. Tucker, Albany, N. Y.
J. Parker Nangle, Dublin, D. C.
Mrs. M. M. D. Jones, Dover, N. H.
Miss C. Robbins, Washington, D. C.
William C. Henderson, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Miss Florence M. Brewster, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Mrs. Arthur H. Leonard Jr., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Mrs. E. T. Sanford, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. H. Hayward, Kansas City, Mo.
William Hayward, Winter Park, Fla.

that Adeline can play better tennis than she should be matched with Dr. Baker.

Those who know and saw Capablanca at the tournament, will at once dispell any egotism that may appear in the above statement.

Apparently given the subject the extreme depth of thought that he puts into his hardest games, and who can say it is not correct? Certainly if a real chess player, he is a chess player, and as a chess player, he is a chess player.

At least, in his chess of numbers.

Eng. Mrs. Lela Hartman, Lansing, Mich.
Miss Mildred B. Hawley, Liverpool, N. Y.
Miss Janet R. Austin, New York City
Miss Jane K. Weatherier, Sweet Briar, Va.
Miss Caroline H. Hills, Albany, N. Y.

WOODS WINS TWO GAMES

STRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 23 (Special).—Two games were taken by Arthur Woods of this city from Edwin Rudolph of Stracuse, N. Y., in a chess match. The title race of the National Chess Congress was played at the Stracuse Hotel.

Player	Played	W.	P.C.
M. Schiefer	159	113	.840
J. Maxfield	119	110	.837
C. Mann	267	183	1.146
F. Messer	672	486	.885

The following game contested last Sat. at Maatschapp-Ostrau may help to determine the reader, whether Capablanca is correct, when he says, "The game's success is due more to the modern master's failure rather than his opponent's improved play. Notes by Helms:

RUY LOPEZ	
Bogol- Dr.	Bogol-
Jubow-Lasker	Jubow
Black-White	Black
White-Black	White

both end and center.

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K-K **B-B**

There has hardly any alternative, for to reach B-Q would involve loss of too much time.

K-K **K-K** **P-P** **S-S**

R-R **Q-Q** **E-E** **F-F**

BIG EARNINGS BY BOSTON DEPARTMENT STORES INDICATED

On the basis that the federal income tax assessments represent 2 1/2 per cent of the taxable net income, two of the largest Boston department stores, Jordan Marsh Company and R. H. White Company earned in the neighborhood of \$25 a share each on their stock last year.

The larger store, Jordan Marsh, was assessed a tax of \$218,178, indicating that it had a net income of \$87,271. The

R. H. White Company's tax was \$39,070, which is 12 1/2 per cent of \$308,000. Capitalization is \$3,600,000 of Class A and Class B common, and on this capital the indicated earnings were equal to \$26.15 a share.

Neither company has any substantial sum invested in securities, so that if there was any tax-free income not

COLORADO FUEL EARNINGS SMALL

Unless Colorado Fuel's business and earnings improve materially in the closing quarter of 1924, the company is likely to show profits for the year just about sufficient to cover interest and other charges. For the third quar-

Colorado Fuel & Iron's earning record since the war indicates that the company is handicapped because of the distance of its plants from the

leading steel markets in competition with other producers. In the last 4 years, from Jan. 1, 1920, to Sept. 30, 1924, Colorado Fuel has shown a net deficit before dividends of \$1,112,298 and a deficit after dividends of \$3,412,784.

SANTA CECILIA SUGAR
Santa Cecilia Sugar Corporation for the year ended July 31, 1924, reports net loss of \$195,868, compared with loss of \$172,731 in the previous year.

16 vote on the following, mark
Cross X in the Square at the right
of Yes or No on each question.

REFERENDUM QUESTION NO. 1—Amend-
ment to Constitution
(Shall an amendment to the constitution rela-
tive to the qualifications of voters for certain

state offices (striking out the word "male"), which received in a joint session of the two Houses held May 24, 1931, 233 votes in the affirmative and none in the negative, and at a joint session of the two Houses held May 19, 1923, received 264 votes in the affirmative and none in the negative.	Yes	
	No	

REFERENDUM QUESTION NO. 3—Amend-
ment to Constitution
Shall an amendment to the constitution
to enable women to hold any state, county or
municipal office, and which further provides
that a change of name of any woman, holding
a Notary Public Commission, shall not render

her commission void but she shall re-register under her new name and shall pay such fee therefor as shall be established by the general court, which received in a joint session of the two Houses held May 24, 1921, 216 votes in the affirmative and none in the negative, and at a joint session of the two Houses

Yes	
-----	--

Shall a law (Chapter 370 of the Acts of 1923) which provides that no person shall manufacture, transport by aircraft, watercraft or vehicles, innorp or export and transport, be approved?

ating liquor, as defined by section 3 of chapter 188 of the General Laws, or certain non-intoxicating beverages, as defined by section 1 of said chapter 188, unless in each instance he shall have obtained the permit or other authority required therefor by the laws of the United States and the regulations made thereunder, which law was ap-

proved by both branches of the General Court by votes not recorded, and was approved by His Excellency the Governor, be approved?

No	
----	--

REFERENDUM QUESTION NO. 4
 Shall a law (Chapter 454 of the Acts of 1923) which provides for the raising of funds toward the cost of the construction and main-

tenance of highways by means of an excise tax of two cents on each gallon of gasoline and other fuel used for propelling motor vehicles on the highways of the Commonwealth, said tax to be paid by the purchaser to the distributor, who, in turn, pays it to the Commonwealth, and the money to be credited to a fund to be known as the gasoline-highway fund, out of which reimbursement is to be made to

purchasers, who shall consume the gasoline or other fuel in any manner except in the operation of motor vehicles on the highways, and the expenses of carrying out the act are to be paid, fifty per cent of the balance of said fund to be distributed to the cities and towns of the Commonwealth, in proportion to the amounts which they contribute to the State tax, and this fifty per cent to be expended in cooperation or

improvements of public ways within the city or town limits, and the other fifty per cent to be expended by the State Department of Public Works on such highways as it may select, which law was approved by both branches of the General Court by votes not recorded, and was approved by His Excellency the Gov-

REFERENDUM QUESTION NO. 5
Shall a law (Chapter 478 of the Acts of 1923) which amends existing legislation on the same subject and provides that, subject to certain limitations, no person shall engage or be financially interested in the business of receiving deposits of money for safe keeping or for

the purpose of transmitting the same or equivalents thereof to foreign countries unless he has executed and delivered a bond to the State Treasurer, or deposited securities in lieu thereof, and has received a license from the Commissioner of Banks authorizing him to carry on such business; that any money which in case of breach of bond shall be paid by the licensee or surety thereon or the securities deposited in lieu thereof, shall constitute a

trust fund for the benefit of depositors; that the license shall be revocable by the Commissioner of Banks for cause shown; that the money deposited with licensees for safe keeping shall be invested in the manner prescribed by the act; and that the violation of any provision of the act shall be punished in the manner therein prescribed, which law was approved

by both branches of the General Court by votes not recorded, and was approved by His Excellency the Governor, as approved?	Yes	
	No	

REFERENDUM RECEIVED FEB 20 1890	Yes	
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QUESTION NO. 6

"Shall daylight saving be retained by law in Massachusetts?"

Yes	No
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REFERENDUM QUESTION NO. 7

Is it desirable that the general court ratify the following proposed amendment to the constitution?

stitution of the United States:—"Section 1. The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age. Section 2. The power of the several States is unimpaired by this article except that the operation of State laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect

To vote on the following, mark a Gross X in the square at the right of EITHER PLAN No. 1 OR PLAN No. 2:—

Plan No. 1. A city council of fifteen members to consist of three members to be selected for two year terms by and from the

voters of each of five boroughs (each comprising certain specified wards) at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars each, nominated as heretofore.

except that the names of five hundred voters only shall be required to nominate each member.

Plan No. 3. A city council to consist of

one member to be elected for a two year term by and from the voters of each ward at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars each, nominated as heretofore, except that the names of one hundred voters only shall be required to nominate each member.

the measure at the right of YES or NO—
"Shall an act passed by the general court
in the year nineteen hun-
dred and twenty-three,
entitled 'An Act relative
to the tenure of office of
the City Clerk of the
City of Boston and to
the manner of his elec-

time and several, he ac-
cepted?"

Grand Ave. _____

[illegible]

FRANCE

Paris
(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1924

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

On another page of the Monitor today appears in facsimile a collection of newspaper headlines of which, viewed superficially, would seem to be a sharp negation of the Monitor's policy of not printing the bad news of this world. These headlines tell of disaster, disgrace and crime.

Vote "Yes" on Referendum No. 3

They are culled from the newspapers of Massachusetts cities, and represent deplorable occurrences which have taken place within but a limited space of time. They are published in the Monitor in order to set forth graphically, so that he who runs may read, the story of what liquor does to the people who use it, and to the communities that tolerate it.

So far as its own state law is concerned, Massachusetts is one of those communities; for while the national Government, for the maintenance of which the old Bay State has ever stood loyally in the face of any menace, has declared liquor unlawful, Massachusetts has persistently and shamefully refused to enact legislation to give this federal statute effect. And while the Constitution of the United States, about the defense of which there is so much talk in Massachusetts at all times, brands the liquor trade as criminal, the State of Massachusetts, narrowly approaching that attitude of nullification for which on a famous occasion her favorite son, Daniel Webster, denounced Hayne, has refused to enact a state law in conformity with the constitutional provisions.

Next Tuesday the people of Massachusetts will be asked to express at the polls their opinion as to whether, so far as the liquor trade is concerned, Massachusetts should continue to remain outside of the Union. It is incredible that this vote should result in an approval of the present, indefensible situation. Considerations of patriotism and considerations of expediency alike demand that an affirmative vote should be cast on Referendum Question No. 3.

Make no mistake! The agitation in Massachusetts, as in other sections of the United States, against the Volstead Act and against the Eighteenth Amendment, may seek to cloak its purpose under appeals to personal liberty. Its real end is to restore the liquor business to its position of dominance in the Union, and to put once again into the hands of those who follow it for profit the opportunity to lead unhappy people into the commission of just such acts as are set forth in the headlines reproduced in this paper today.

The opponents of prohibition will declare, and with justice, that these acts and these disasters have occurred under prohibition. That is because the national law is systematically evaded, in the absence of any state law to assist in its enforcement; and it is furthermore evaded because the very people who point to its evasion as a reason for its repeal encourage by voice and deed, and by moral—or immoral—example, the brazen violation of the constitutional provision.

Upon this question, which in Massachusetts is merely the expression of an opinion, but which in the Nation at large is the question of upholding the law and advancing good morals, there can be no two decent and honest opinions. The good citizen, the loyal citizen, the man who is a friend of his own family and of his neighbor's, the woman who cares for the future of her children, will not fail to go to the polls and vote "Yes" on Referendum No. 3.

With a population no greater than that of a sizeable New England town, the State of Nevada, with its three votes in the electoral college, is inclined to regard itself, with the result of the approaching election still apparently in doubt, as a unit of no little importance in estimating the probability totals which will decide the choice of a President and Vice-President of the United States. By a liberal estimate the aggregate vote of Nevada will not exceed 30,000, and even the more confident forecasters do not count on a plurality either way of more than 500 or 600.

Counting Noses in Nevada

Friends of the third-party movement in Nevada have expressed confidence in Senator La Follette's ability to carry the State, basing their forecast on the fact that their candidate, in order to gain a place on the ballot, was obliged to muster, from among the 30,000 or so qualified electors in the State, a total of 5500 signatures to his petition. It has been assumed, perhaps, that the possibility of enrolling more than one-sixth the normal vote on his side would indicate a predisposition on the part of the people to go over, in much larger numbers, to the La Follette banner. But now the confusing fact has been disclosed that many stanch Republicans sought the opportunity of signing the third-party petition simply in order to assure the entry of the Wisconsin Senator in the race.

This subterfuge, innocent or cunning, as you choose, is explained quite logically. It is claimed that Nevada is normally Democratic. This is an assertion perhaps somewhat difficult to substantiate. The State now has one Democratic and one Republican United States Senator. At present its representative in the lower house of Congress is a Democrat. His immediate predecessor in the last Congress was a Republican. The present Governor is a Democrat, as was his predecessor. Previously the present Republican United States Senator from the State was the Governor.

But perhaps with the realization that the margin of votes either way is necessarily quite small, it is explained that some Nevada Republicans, assuming that the so-called Labor vote in the State naturally sympathized with the Democratic Party platform declarations, sought to divide this vote by baiting it, as it were, with the somewhat radical platform planks promulgated by Senator La Follette. At the moment

it would seem not at all improbable that the result of the Nevada election may depend upon the success, or lack of success, of this effort. There no doubt are enough Labor votes in the State to decide the issue involved. In a year when even the most sanguine partisans are compelled to admit that the margin in the electoral college will be narrow, with a not remote possibility that the final choice may be left to Congress, the value of even three votes can hardly be overestimated.

There will shortly be resumed the Franco-German commercial negotiations, and it is hoped that some time next month a complete accord will be reached. There cannot be any better guarantee of peace than the development of trade exchanges between nations. Therefore, the progress which has been made, as well as the cordiality which marked the earlier encounter of the French and German delegates, is exceptionally satisfactory.

Franco-German Trade

Doubtless the treaty of commerce which is being drawn up leaves many questions still unsettled. Some of them—and those which have the most vital character, are rather questions to be resolved by private groups on both sides of the Rhine acting with the authority of their respective governments.

All observers agree that the coal of the Ruhr is indispensable for the French manufacturers. The two countries must fashion special economic links which in themselves should help toward a peaceful political understanding. At present, however, it is a general economic condition which it is sought to obtain, and the guiding lines have already been laid down.

Although there will be difficulties in working out the details, it was upon the guiding lines that the real clash was expected to come at the beginning of the negotiations. Now that a formula has been found, the obstacles should be overcome.

In the first stage of the pourparlers the chief discussions turned upon the French demand for the most favored nation clause. Germany, in its turn, asked that France should assure similar benefits to it. Important modifications of the existing customs tariffs were being elaborated in the two countries, and it was not easy to agree about their effect.

Moreover, the application of the most favored nation clause by France would be in contradiction with the existing French legislation. According to the law of July, 1919, the French Government is authorized to negotiate with foreign countries concessions which would reduce the general tariffs, but it is not authorized to grant in a comprehensive manner the benefit of the most favored nation clause to any country.

It appeared, therefore, as though the contentions of the two sides could hardly be reconciled. Germany could not be asked to give advantages unless there was reciprocity; but ingeniously the difficulty has been turned. France has consented to accord, in specific instances, the benefit of the minimum tariff, and these specific instances are those which particularly interest the German export trade.

In reality France extends to Germany what is equivalent to the most favored nation clause without breaking the existing law. Such a conclusion could not have been reached without a real desire on both sides to obtain positive results.

In January next the provisions of the Versailles Treaty with regard to Franco-German commerce expire, and Germany is free to refuse any extension of them. That Germany should now voluntarily come to an agreement with France that does not differ essentially from the demands which France had made, is indeed a happy augury.

The most troublesome point that yet remains is the right of Alsace-Lorraine to export freely into Germany. This right was secured until next year by the treaty, but Alsace-Lorraine remains as dependent as ever on the German markets. The two provinces which France has recovered are so situated that if they are not allowed to sell their products in Germany, they will find themselves in parlous state. There cannot, however, be much doubt that Germany will prolong the period of free imports from Alsace-Lorraine.

If, indeed, the two countries can arrive at this commercial agreement, there is every hope that they will become more and more friendly. They are realizing their interdependence: their best interests are served by a consciousness of their solidarity.

The British dominions overseas are no longer described as colonies. They are nations within the British Commonwealth, and the more experienced statesmen are careful to deal with them as such. But the opinion is sometimes expressed by quite loyal citizens in the dominions that some permanent officials in London lack appreciation of the broader commonwealth point of view. They are still too much inclined to treat the dominions as "colonies." The Cape Times recently discussed the "transformation" that has taken place in the characteristics of the constitutional structure of the British Empire, and expressed the view that the Colonial Office and the Foreign Office both need to become better informed concerning the change in feeling of the dominions since the war and the effects of the Peace Treaty.

From Colonies to Commonwealth

The correspondence between Great Britain and Canada over the Lausanne Conference is cited in the Cape Town paper as evidence that "real knowledge of the Dominion is now essential in Downing Street, in the Foreign Office no less than in the Colonial Office, with a corollary of knowledge of British policy and the British constitutional system in the Dominion." It is an impressive fact that statesmen in London and Washington, representing Great Britain and the United States, can exchange views with less formality than between British statesmen in London and Ottawa through the machinery

of the Colonial Office. At almost any time, it is possible to arrange a conversation between the British Prime Minister and the American Ambassador in London, or between the British Ambassador and the American Secretary of State in Washington. But when the British authorities want to get the views of Canada, communications have to be made formally through the Colonial Office to the Governor-General in Ottawa, and replies come back through the same channel. At first sight, this circumlocution may seem to be merely a detail of clerical correspondence. But, in practice, Dominion statesmen particularly find it irksome, tending to the use of stilted language, and cramping the free exchange of views.

The time is not far off when Great Britain and the dominions may have to consider the appointment of commonwealth ambassadors to serve as more direct connecting links between the dominion capitals and the home government in London. When the next imperial conference is called, improvement of the lines of communication will evidently form one of the most urgent subjects for discussion and action.

Gradually within recent years a great number of so-called abandoned farms, some of them in even the more remote sections of New England, have passed from the control of their original owners, their heirs, or tax-collecting officials, into the hands of newcomers, usually summer residents. As a result many of these dilapidated estates have been in a measure reclaimed. Houses have been made habitable, orchards have been cultivated and made more productive, and an appearance of prosperity has been given to places once bleak and uninviting.

Reclaiming New England Farms

It is in Maine and New Hampshire, perhaps, more generally than in Massachusetts or Vermont, that this change has been noted. Maine's lakes and seacoast, and New Hampshire's rugged mountains, seem to have attracted and held those tourists, first itinerants, who came to explore and to enjoy the natural surroundings. But the significance of this movement should not be misunderstood. It is still quite apparent that the verdict originally agreed upon as to the futility of endeavoring to induce many of these farms to return even a meager livelihood to those who cultivate them was correctly arrived at. The newcomers have not, generally speaking, endeavored to reverse this verdict. They have been content to make playthings of these farms, sometimes putting into them, in money and labor, much more than they hope to have returned in the way of crops or cash profits.

And there is immense satisfaction in playing this farming game if one is in a position to afford it. We all enjoy most those things which we have had some part in providing. The firs from one's own tree are always the sweetest. So it may be, if one does not count the outlay of dollars, that the process of reclaiming these waste places has been a really profitable one. But as an aid in the effort to increase the production of foodstuffs or to lower the prices of those commodities, the reclaimed New England farm cannot safely be counted upon. These lands, never highly productive at any time, have, for the most part, been tilled for many years without any adequate effort being made to fertilize them or to restore their productivity. In his realistic stories of New England life, Ben Ames Williams, in describing the people and places in the vicinity of his fanciful village of "Fraternity," tells convincingly the history of the abandoned farm. The economic problem involved has been left unsolved by those families who have been compelled to leave their denuded acres behind them and seek employment in the mills and factories in near-by villages.

Few of these people who have been compelled to move on are among those who find pleasure, if not profit, in reclaiming and restoring the waste places. Poverty and failure have robbed these spots of whatever of romance they once possessed. Only the stranger is able to see, through gaping windows and tangled shrubbery, the hope of a new happiness around the crude open fireplace in which the ashes of disappointment and failure have long been cold.

Editorial Notes

Those who vociferously claim that the Prohibition Amendment "must be rescinded" doubtless will fail to notice the statement made the other day in Baltimore, Md., by the Rev. Dr. Hugh Birchhead of Emmanuel Protestant Church, at the two hundred and fifty-third annual session of the Society of Friends. There is no possibility, he declared, of such action, because the women of the country would vote down any movement to change the law. Of course, he urged stricter obedience to the Volstead Law, asserting that to break one law endangers all laws—advice which cannot be too often or too emphatically given to the country at large. Still he showed clearly that the result of any apparent lawlessness centering around the Eighteenth Amendment would not be the annulling of the amendment. Indeed, he went so far as to say—something which, while probably perfectly true, not everybody would feel confident enough of himself to state publicly—that no thinking politician or newspaper editor really believes that the law can be rescinded.

Comprising, as it does, simply the section A-H, the first volume of the French Academy's Dictionary of the French Language, which has recently been completed, represents, nevertheless, the work of nearly half a century. The work was begun, that is, in 1878, and it is easy to figure that at the same rate of progress as that thus far followed the full dictionary will be finished in about 100 years from now. The idea of an absolutely authoritative dictionary dates back to 1634, and work on it was started in 1649, the first edition appearing nearly half a century later. Six other editions have appeared since then, the latest in 1877, and it is this one which is being taken as the basis of the new lexicon. It is expected that the volume which has just been completed will be published in the spring of 1925.

London Street Music

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, Oct. 7

Readers of "Florentine Nights" will remember Helma's account of his visit to England. On the other side of the Channel he had not admired the English, "who travel through all lands at post haste in shining, lacquered coaches and leave everywhere a grey, dark cloud of mournfulness behind them." He appreciated even less the definiteness, the precision, the strictness, of English life as he found it in 1872; for, to him, just as the machines in England seemed to have the perfection of men, so the men seemed like machines. Of what use to the poet is a man who "at the appointed moment sets his feet, makes parliamentary speeches, trims his nails, mounts the stage-coach or hangs himself?"

It was on Waterloo Bridge that the gloomy ruminations of the disguised poet—those hot tears, in obedience to the prevailing poetic fashion, were falling into the Thames—broke off at the sound of a singular music. A family of street performers, also strangers in a strange land, were entertaining a gaping crowd of "poor English" with their mouths open "wider than usual." Madame, with the big drum, and Monsieur Turlut playing a triangle, together made strange music—a mixture of awkward humming and a delightful tinkling... a pathetic, foolish, melancholy, bold, bizarre melody of, nevertheless, the most singular simplicity. While Mademoiselle Lorraine danced with enigmatic movements, and the four person, a learned poodle, put together in wooden letters the name of the Duke of Wellington, joining to it the word "hero." And the disgruntled poet goes on to remark that the sons of Albion, rejoiced that their great general had at least obtained from the French dog the recognition which the other French creatures had so disgracefully denied.

This glimpse of the street performer a century ago is illustrative of the long fit of English musical modesty which persisted from the brief efflorescence of the Purcellian period to the later days of Queen Victoria. Not only in the opera house and the concert hall, but even in the streets outside, the average son of Albion felt that the making of music was a function peculiarly reserved by Providence for the romantic "long-haired foreigner." And to this day we see English singers and instrumentalists hiding, ostrich-like, behind pseudonyms that must be a source of perpetual astonishment to their parents. Until recent years London street music was, one might say, almost a monopoly of the foreign artist. There was the artist who turned the handle of the hurdy-gurdy. He was usually accompanied by a little fellow artist who banged a tambourine, or, like Monsieur Turlut, tinkled "L'Anglais." Nowadays the hurdy-gurdy is almost rare in the street than in the concert hall, where, apart from Schubert's "Der Leiermann," Stravinsky's "Petrouchka,"

assures it a long, if not of time, future. And a hurdy-gurdy exactly in tune—who, by the way, has ever heard one?—would lose its first fine careless rapture, and to the sensitive ear, more than half its charm.

False intonation was a less attractive but just as constant idiosyncrasy of the old German street band, with its "braying of arrogant brass" and "whimper of querulous reeds," to which distance literally lent enchantment. For by some acoustical phenomenon, the farther one got away from it the better in tune it became. Gone, too, is the one-man orchestra, also an importation, with even more contraptions attached to its versatile person than those used by a jazz drummer.

Perhaps the most pleasurable form of street music to be heard in London before the war was a trio—harp, violin and flute—which frequented the green sedate squares of Kensington and Chelsea. Here, again, the open air flattered the players. In places like Gounod's "Serenade" distance gave glamour to their tone, strangely ethereal and haunting, which would have delighted the ear of Debussy.

The discovery of what is known as modern unaccompanied songs was anticipated, of course, even before the period when some bright person invented a street. Associated for centuries with mendicancy, the modern unaccompanied street song has reached a lugubriousness that would now arouse the envy of any Russian novelist or Scandinavian playwright. The singer has forgotten that the art of his ancestor, the troubadour, was entitled "gai saber," or "gai science." Historians tell us that that gayety or joy was regarded by the troubadours "as corresponding with that of religious grace." They had another excellent habit which the modern minstrel might adopt. If a troubadour was not gifted with a fine voice, he employed someone more fortunate to sing for him.

Today, however, London street music is developing very interesting features. Mendicancy is no longer what one might call the keynote. Musicians are slowly realizing that if the public will not come to concerts, certainly it will go to the public. Passing a theater queue recently one saw a cellist giving a recital accompanied by a "squeeze-box," and taking more money than he could draw in any concert hall. Violin recitals in Oxford Street and other shopping districts are now almost an every-day function. More remarkable still is the case of a well-known jazz leader, who is said to find the outside of restaurants and cabarets much more profitable than the inside. Another violinist has won considerable press publicity by the same enterprising method. If London streets are not exactly paved with gold, many musicians are picking up therefrom quite a respectable amount of silver and copper.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

Paris, Oct. 28

That Edouard Herriot was not altogether abandoned in his functions as Mayor of Lyons is shown by the fact that he took advantage of a visit to Paris to preside over the Municipal Council again. In the course of the sitting some useful work was done; notably, the old military terrain will, it was decided, be utilized for housing to relieve the congestion that is being experienced. It was also decided to have done for Lyons, said M. Herriot, "on a larger scale."

It may be surprising to many people to learn that Paris is the most important port in France. It is built far inland on the River Seine and is without conspicuous docks; nevertheless the figures just published show that it is a busier port than Marseilles. Last year Marseilles received 7000 merchant vessels carrying 5,327,000 tons of goods, and about 2,000,000 tons were dispatched from the port. Paris received 45,988 cargo boats at its landing stages, and 12,000,000 tons of goods were landed or loaded. Naturally the ships which call at Marseilles are very much bigger than those which are moored along the banks of the Seine, and make a much more imposing show; still the fact remains that the insignificant-looking river barges carry about 1400 tons of goods, and that many steamers which have only part of the vessel available for goods carry no more. In any case, Marseilles comes second to Paris as a port.

Lucien Guitry, who was described by Sarah Bernhardt as the greatest actor of the age, has once more turned to Molière. During the past few years M. Guitry has produced "Tartuffe" and "Le Misanthrope." There was considerable criticism of his conception of the leading rôles, and now there is much talk about his performance of "L'École des Femmes." He is usually considered one of the traditions connected with the character of Arnolphe, but he appears to have come closer to the original idea of Molière. At any rate, Arnolphe is, as played by M. Guitry, more human and is conveyed more effectively. M. Antoine, the famous critic, who gives a little dissertation on the stage, frankly accepts the present production as greatly superior to the productions at the Comédie Française.

Marcel Joffe is exceedingly busy at the Académie Française, of which he was made a member. He has come into the limelight by his suggestions for the compilation of the famous official dictionary. His interventions have been noted in the case of a number of words, but it is not surprising that the chief comment has been reserved for his strong opposition to the word "défautisme" and "défautisme." "There is no such word as impossible," declared a famous forerunner of the Marshal, and Joffe in his turn declares that since "défautisme" and "défautisme" do not exist in France, the words must not be put in the dictionary. But the fact remains that only a few years ago everybody considered the word "défautisme" as a "défautisme" and accused of practicing "défautisme."

On the boulevards there have now put up the new traffic signal lights. At the busy crossings a policeman stands by an electric standard, and as he operates it the word "Halte" will suddenly appear in a crimson glow and stop the whole traffic. Then an electric bell is sounded and the word "Halte" disappears; the traffic resumes its course. The experiment at the Opéra has been successful, and similar signals are being put up at other crossroads.

The relatives of the famous artist, Montecelli, brought an action against painters and critics who, it appeared, had made comments upon the poverty of the artist. They declared that his memory had been defamed. The accusation of poverty was regarded by the heirs as a slander. Once upon a time it was almost a proud boast of artists that they were poor, but today apparently conceptions have changed. The court, however, did not support the plaintiffs; it gave judgment for the defendants. Montecelli, the painter, belongs, it is said, to history and to criticism, and the artist cannot be appreciated apart from the man and the circumstances in which he worked.

The exact spot from which the whole French system of main roads starts is designated by an octagonal bronze slab which has just been placed in position in front of the Cathedral of Notre Dame. This is in theory at least, the central point of France, and from it the roads radiate. The new slab was put in position in a ceremonious fashion by the Prefect of the Seine, M. Naudin, and members of the Municipal Council.

There are no signs of imminent riot in France, but nevertheless it has been decided to abolish the iron grates that protect the roots of the trees in the boulevards and avenues. When the peace has been disturbed in the past, it has been found that rioters could easily pull up the iron gratings, break them into pieces and use the fragments as missiles. Therefore it is considered desirable to replace them with concrete grates, which, while they cannot be broken up, it is particularly strong. Thus the change is approved by the police, though whether it will be good for the trees remains to be seen.

A lending library is being run upon rather novel lines in the popular district of St. Ouen. The working-class public are invited to buy one book at the ordinary price of 7 francs 50 centimes. Those in possession of this book, however, they may change it as often as they please, each change costing 30 centimes. When they

cease to change the book, the one they hold belongs to them. In reality, therefore, they are given the privilege of reading books at a fee of 30 centimes a time, but without any restrictions as to how long they may keep it or indeed whether they should return it at all or not. A brisk trade in this kind of subscription is proceeding, and there are already about 5000 books in circulation. It would appear that Zola is still the most popular French author; Balzac is little read in this district. Some of the younger men, including Pierre Benoit and Paul Morand, are among the favorite authors, and the books of Anatole France are in fair demand.

Not by accident did Paris become one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It is still being carefully planned. An exhibition which is typical of the methods by which Paris has been developed is being held in the Palais de Bois at the Porte Maillot. The Municipal Council asked architects and artists to give them designs for newspaper and flower kiosks, for gas standards, fountains and shelters, letter boxes, fire alarm posts and seats for the boulevards and for the public gardens. These designs and models are now being shown. The exhibition may be properly described as an exhibition of street furniture. In all these things the city is seeking the most beautiful models which will increase and not detract from the charm of the boulevards.

The "Fair" people, who are very numerous in Paris—there is a fair being held at some part or other of the town continually—are perturbed at the attempt to apply the Sunday Closing Act to them. They are protesting that it is on Sundays that they are most patronized, and they desire to continue their roundabouts, their gingerbread stalls, their rifle galleries, their menageries, and so forth, on the day when the greater part of the population is free. There is some agitation on this question, and at present no definite decision has been taken.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain responsible for the selection and the arrangement of the material. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"The Jews and the Israelites"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In the Monitor of Oct. 20 a question was asked regarding the Jews being Israelites, which I would like to answer.

Jacob was given the name Israel (Gen. 32:28). His twelve sons and their offspring were called Israelites (Lev. 24:10).

When Solomon died and the tribes separated (2 Chron. 10:1-18) Judah, Levi and Benjamin were called the House of Judah (Jer. 36:3). The other ten tribes were called the House of Israel, sometimes Ephraim (Amos 5:8; Hosea 12:1).

The House of Judah and the House of Israel must each come back to Jerusalem and be United Israel again (Jer. 23:6-8; Jer. 3:17-18).

The four Evangelists were probably of the tribe of Benjamin. Paul declared himself to be one (Romans 11:1).

Today the Holy City is governed by representatives of the House of Israel and the House of Judah, and the day when all the tribes will go back is hastening on, for prophecy must be fulfilled.

The Jews then are one tribe of Israel. The eleven, counting Joseph for Ephraim and Manasse, are the other eleven tribes of Israel. M. B. L., Brookline, Mass.

The Activities of the Chinese Trade Bureau

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Having been away from Boston recently, I have missed some copies of the Monitor; but upon my return I came across your issue of Oct. 13, in which there was an account of my address on the occasion of the thirteenth anniversary of the Chinese Republic. In the article in question, I was quoted as saying, "We of the Kuo Ming Tong . . . etc." Permit me to say that our Chinese Trade and Labor Bureau is nonpolitical, nonpartisan and nonnationalist. I do not wish your world-wide international readers to be misled on this issue.

If the various groups of Chinese organizations or any of my several acquaintances should imagine that I am affiliated with a tong rather than doing my patriotic work, it would be detrimental to the cause of the bureau.

Managing Director of the Chinese Trade and Labor Bureau, 247 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Real News and Stories of Crime

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

A few evenings ago at a public meeting, I heard a story which fully exemplifies the claims made on behalf of the constructive ideals of your paper. It was to the effect that a speaker at a meeting of engineers held up to the gaze of the audience the front pages of three of the leading papers in America. These papers were plentifully marked with crosses in red ink, each one of which represented a story of crime. He then held up a copy of The Christian Science Monitor which had not a single red mark on it. The moral he drew was that your paper was the one paper published which kept its columns free from stories of crime and other matters of a non-constructive character. T. H. Newton, Mass.